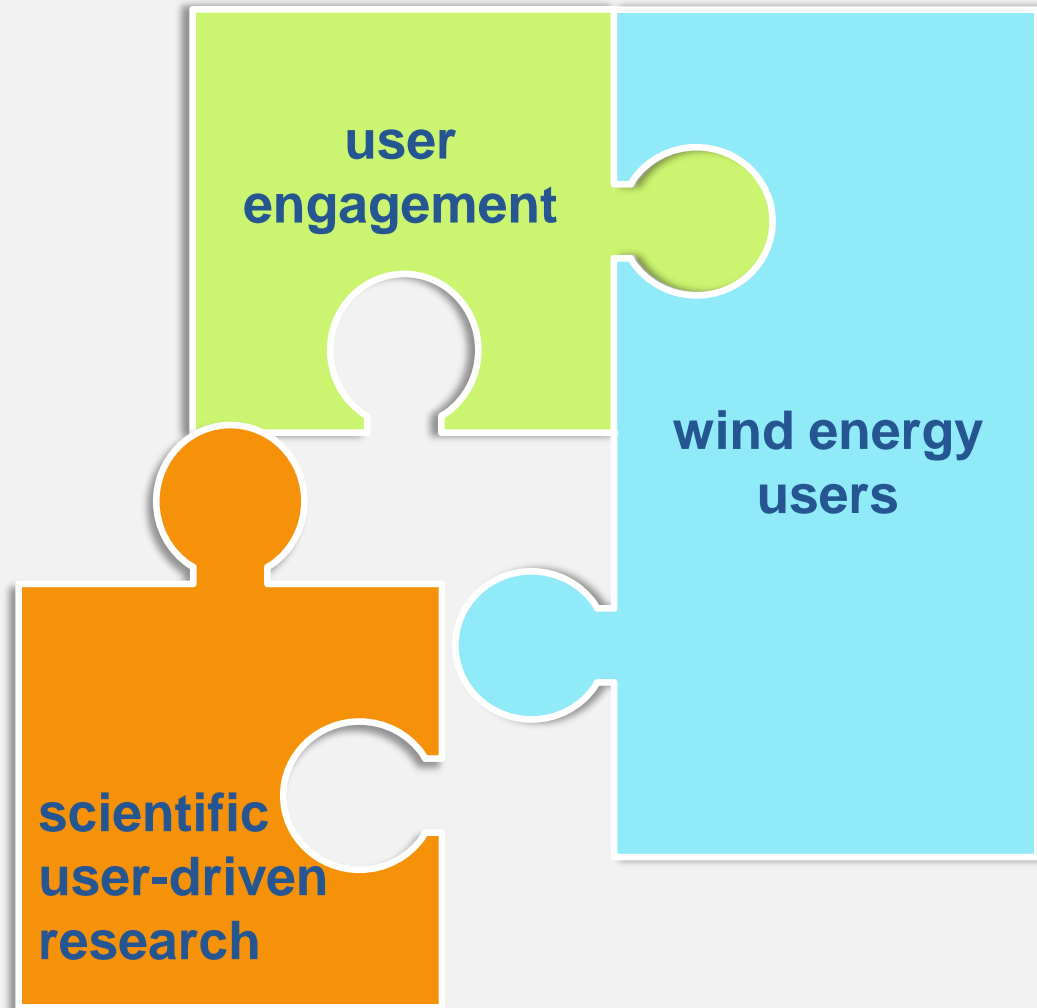


**HOW EL NIÑO CAN
BE USED TO
IMPROVE WIND
SPEED SEASONAL
PREDICTABILITY?**

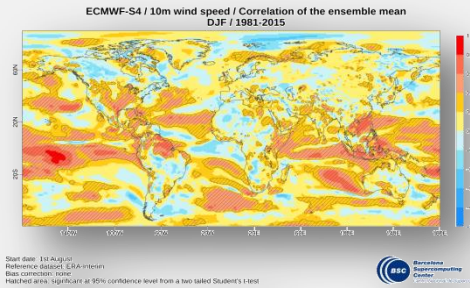
Nube Gonzalez-Reviriego (1), Raül Marcos (1), Francisco J. Doblas-Reyes (1,2),
Verónica Torralba (1), Nicola Cortesi (1), Doo Young Lee (1) and Albert Soret (1)



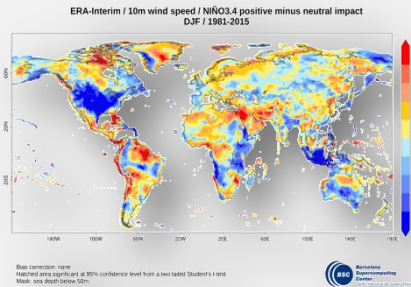
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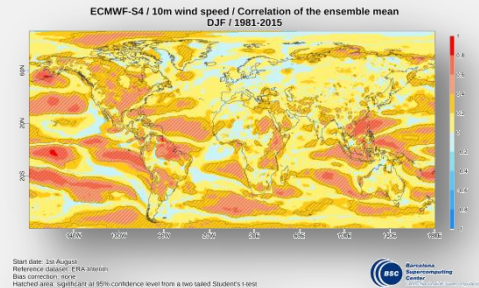
Specific user question: lack of wind speed skill



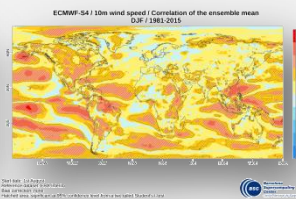
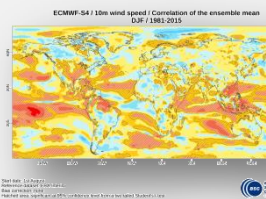
How scientific research can help?



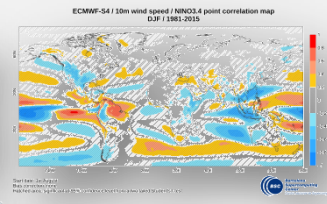
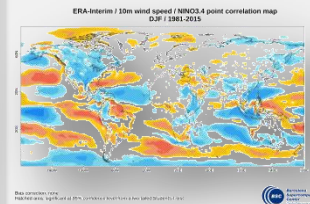
Improving wind speed skill



Before and after improving wind speed skill



Why does wind speed skill improve?

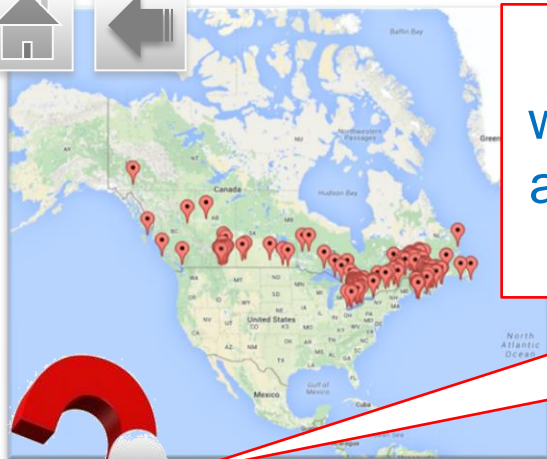


Specific user question: lack of wind speed skill



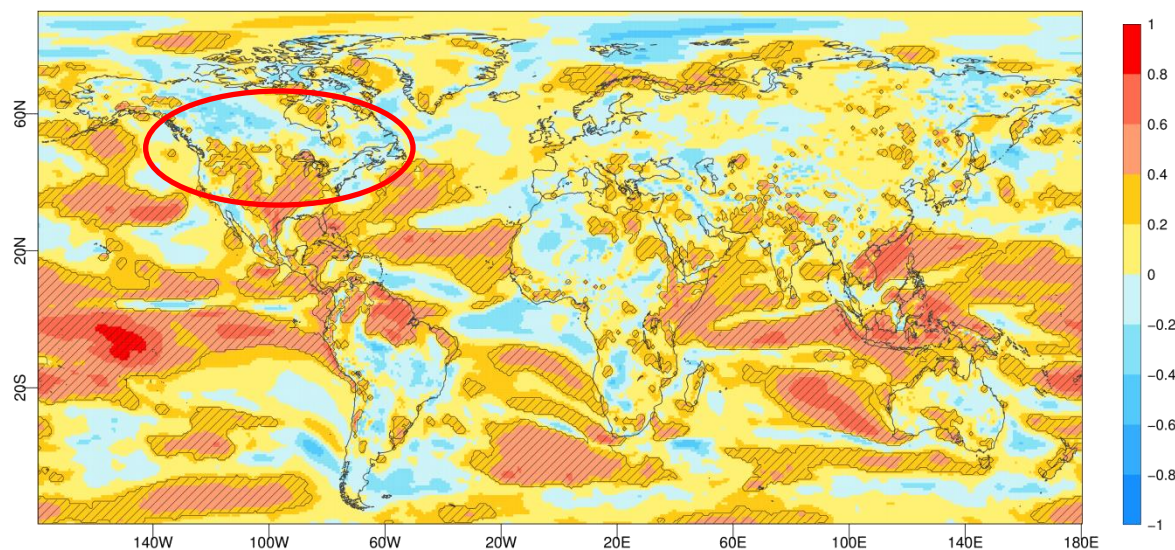
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Supercomputing
Center**
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

EXCELENCIA
SEVERO
OCHOA



I would like to know the prediction of the next winter wind speed over my wind farms in Canada 4 months in advance. Nevertheless, I realized that there is very low or no skill there

ECMWF-S4 / 10m wind speed / Correlation of the ensemble mean
DJF / 1981-2015



User

Start date: 1st August
Reference dataset: ERA-Interim
Bias correction: none
Hatched area: significant at 95% confidence level from a two tailed Student's t-test

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Supercomputing
Center**
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

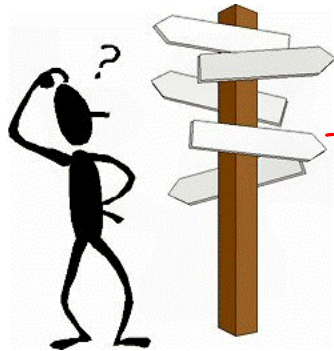


How scientific research can help?



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Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

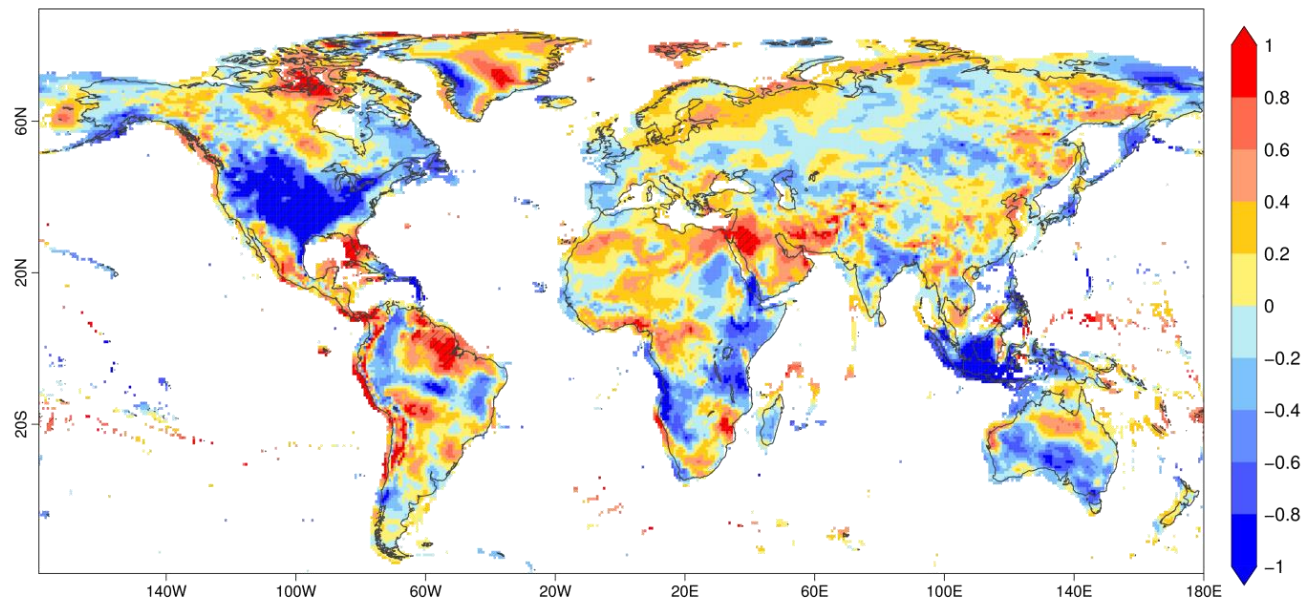
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Scientist

Looking for sources of predictability to improve seasonal wind speed predictions: observed El Niño 3.4 index and its impact on wind speed.

ERA-Interim / 10m wind speed / NIÑO3.4 positive minus neutral impact
DJF / 1981-2015

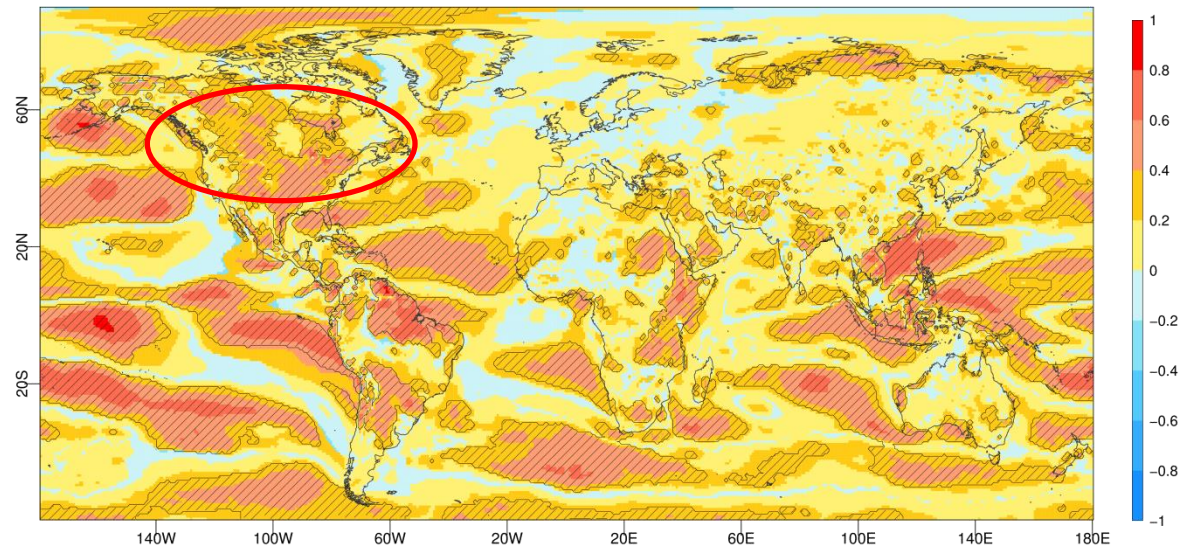


Bias correction: none
Hatched area: significant at 95% confidence level from a two tailed Student's t-test
Mask: sea depth below 50m

Method to obtain a more skillful wind speed predictions:
combining the information obtained from (i) the observed
relationship between El Niño index and the wind speed
and (ii) seasonal predictions of El Niño index

Technical details

ECMWF-S4 / 10m wind speed / Correlation of the ensemble mean
DJF / 1981-2015

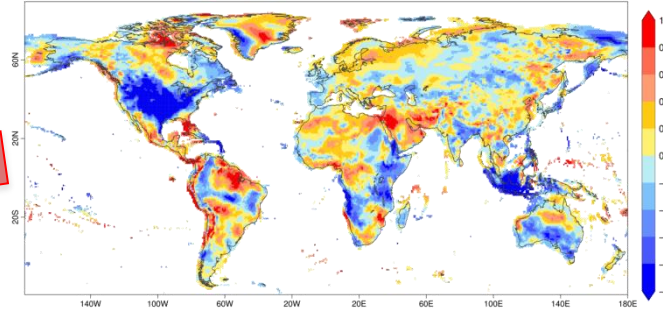


Start date: 1st August
Reference dataset: ERA-Interim
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Scientist

Methods

ERA-Interim / 10m wind speed / NIÑO3.4 positive minus neutral impact
DJF / 1981-2015



Bias correction: none
Hatched area: significant at 95% confidence level from a two tailed Student's t-test
Mask: sea depth below 50m

W_{obs} : Observed wind speed
 Ind_{obs} : Observed NIÑO 3.4 index

i : year of the season

$$W_{obs_i} = a_i \times Ind_{obs_i} + b_i$$

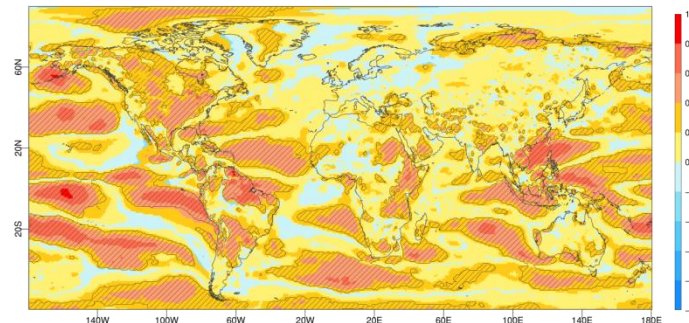
$$W_{frc_{ij}} = a_i \times Ind_{frc_{ij}} + b_i$$

W_{frc} : Predicted wind
 Ind_{frc} : Predicted NIÑO 3.4 index

i : year of the season

j : lead time

ECMWF-S4 / 10m wind speed / Correlation of the ensemble mean
DJF / 1981-2015



Start date: 1st August
Reference dataset: ERA-Interim
Bias correction: none
Hatched area: significant at 95% confidence level from a two tailed Student's t-test

Before and after improving wind speed skill

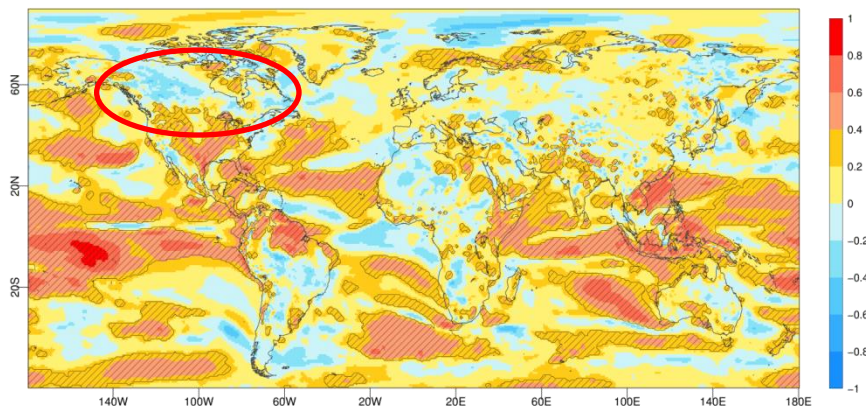


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Before

ECMWF-S4 / 10m wind speed / Correlation of the ensemble mean
DJF / 1981-2015



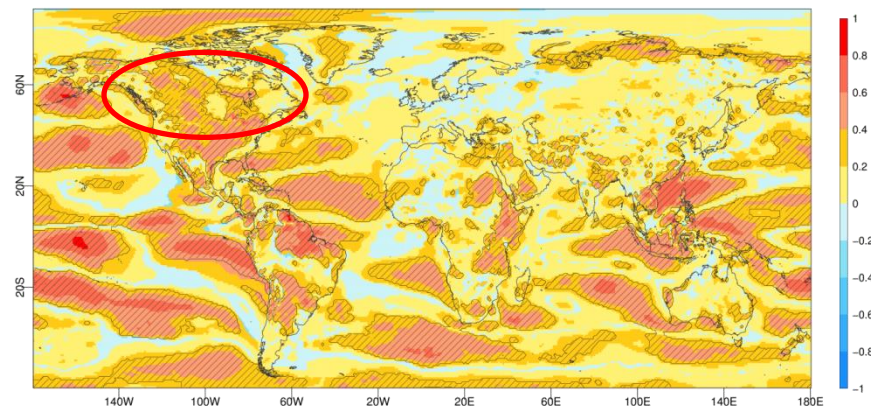
Start date: 1st August
Reference dataset: ERA-Interim
Bias correction: none
Hatched area: significant at 95% confidence level from a two tailed Student's t-test



**10m wind speeds for DJF season obtained
from ECMWF S4 seasonal predictions
started on 1st August**

After

ECMWF-S4 / 10m wind speed / Correlation of the ensemble mean
DJF / 1981-2015



Start date: 1st August
Reference dataset: ERA-Interim
Bias correction: none
Hatched area: significant at 95% confidence level from a two tailed Student's t-test



**10m wind speeds for DJF season obtained
from El Niño 3.4 index predicted with ECMWF
S4 forecast system. Start date 1st August**

Improvement of wind speed skill over Canada

Why does wind speed skill improve?



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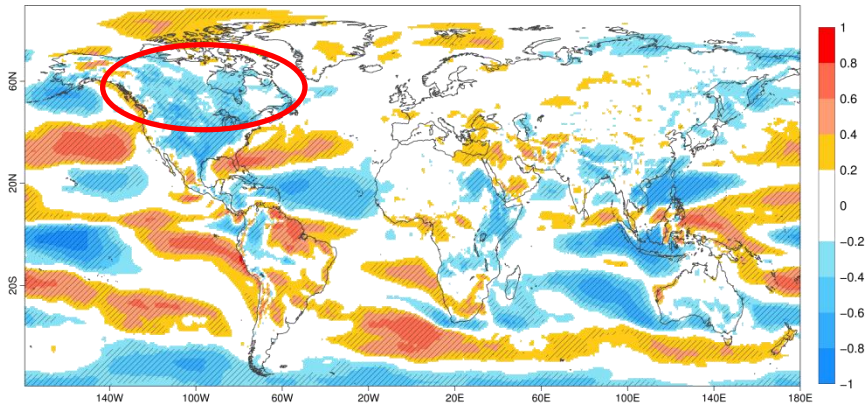
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The impact of El Niño 3.4 index on 10m wind speeds for DJF season over the period 1981-2015 is different from observations (ERA-Interim) and predictions (ECMWF S4) over **Canada**

ERA-Interim

ERA-Interim / 10m wind speed / NINO3.4 point correlation map
DJF / 1981-2015

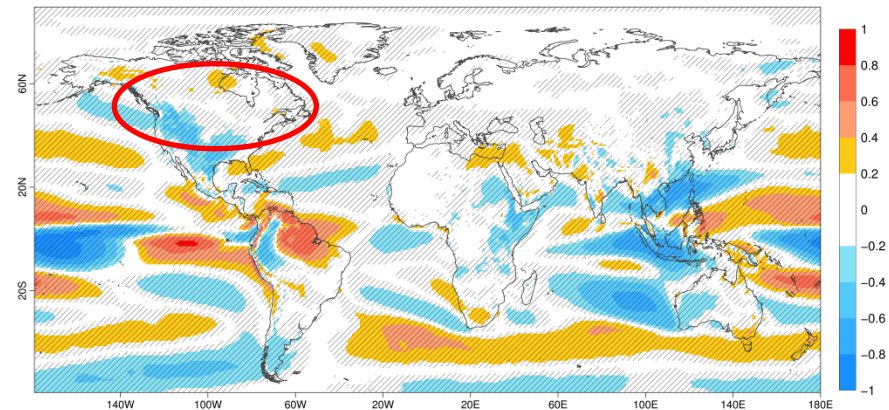


Bias correction: none
Hatched area: significant at 95% confidence level from a two tailed Student's t-test



ECMWF S4

ECMWF-S4 / 10m wind speed / NINO3.4 point correlation map
DJF / 1981-2015



Start date: 1st August
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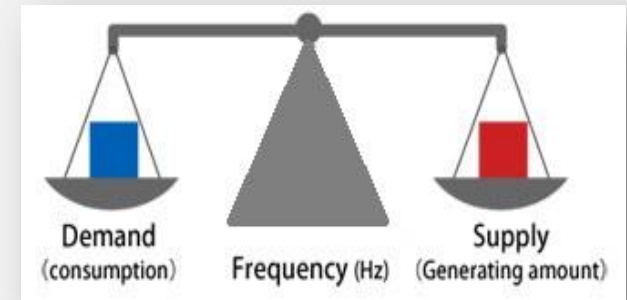
The method for improving wind speed skill uses the observed impact of El Niño on wind speed whereas the ECMWF S4 is not able to reproduce it correctly over some areas such as Canada



Maintenance works

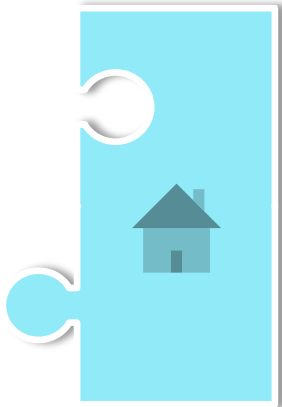
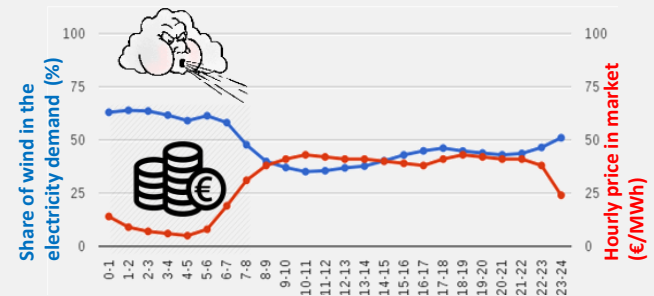
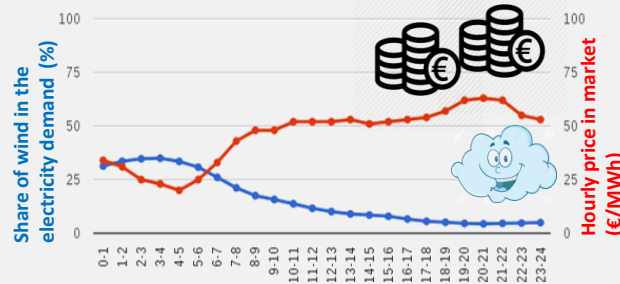


Grid management



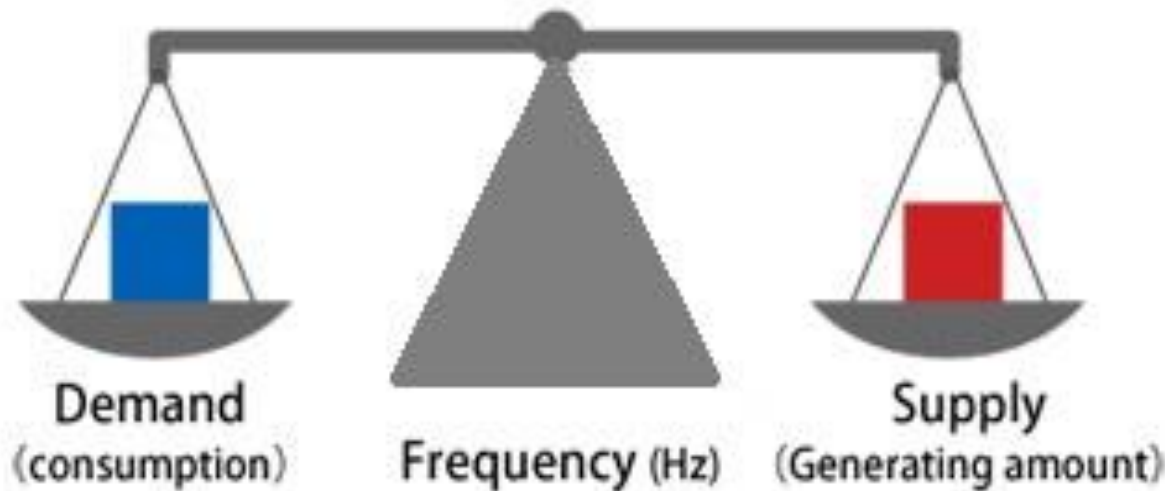
Financial operations

Share of wind power supply and hourly price evolution



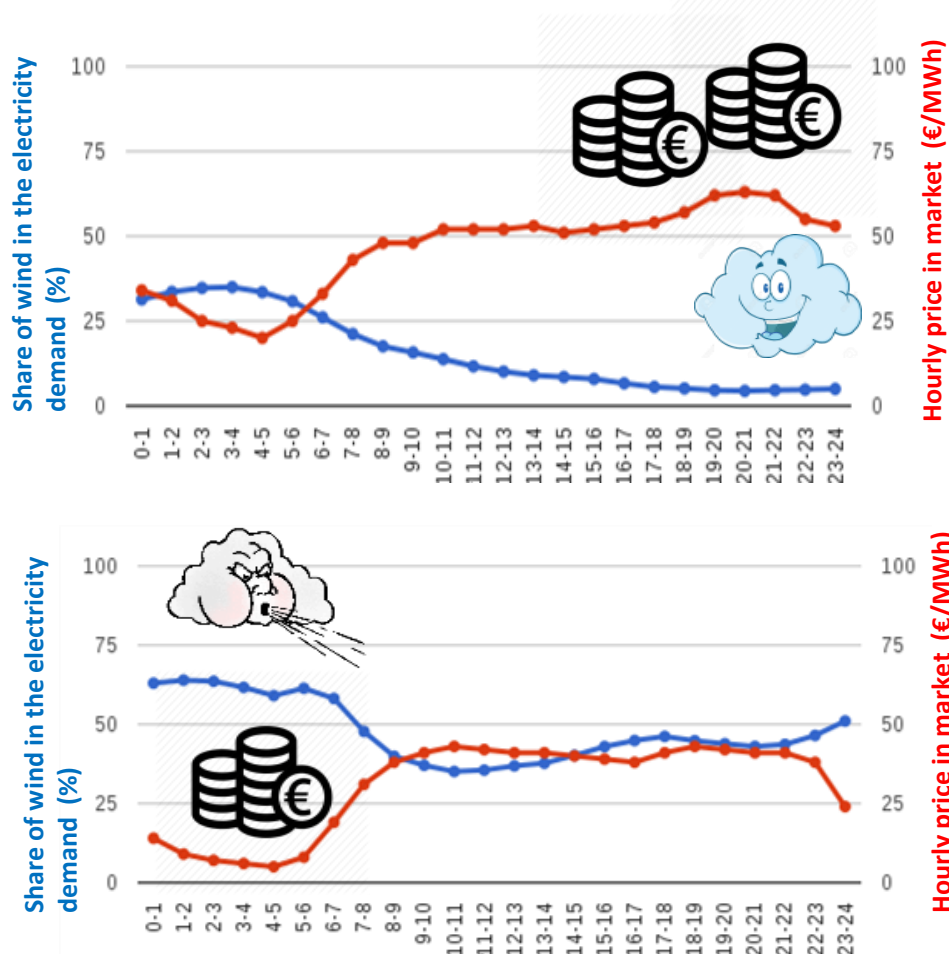


Maintenance should be performed during less windy periods in order to minimise the risk of storms and swell conditions. For that reason estimating wind energy resources at seasonal time scales can be useful for the schedule of this works, particularly in offshore wind farms.



Seasonal predictions of wind resources can potentially benefit grid operators and allow them to adapt the electric network to wind power supply. Supply and demand are the determining factors for the market and important decisions must be made in order to attain adequate load balancing between production and consumption.

Share of wind power supply and hourly price evolution



For the financial teams running the wind farm business having a budget of the energy they will produce in the coming months is of crucial importance, because this information can be used to anticipate cash flow and this can be translated in important cost savings.



User Interface Platform

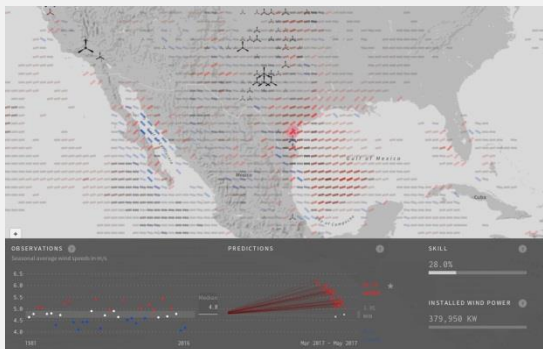


ARECS

Advancing
Renewable Energy
with Climate Services

<http://www.bsc.es/ESS/arecs>

RESILIENCE wind prototype



Factsheets/Case studies



Apps



Home » Our Services » Climate Services » ARECS » Advancing Renewable Energy with Climate Services



On-line User Interface Platform for energy users

ICON ATTRIBUTION

Advancing Renewable Energy with Climate Services

Under the current efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the context of a low-carbon development path, the share of renewable energy in the energy mix of countries is expected to continue increasing. Through appropriate partnership and stakeholders engagement, the application of climate information can provide useful support to energy management decisions and relevant policy-making to achieve optimal balancing of supply and demand as well as to drive behavioral changes in energy saving. ARECS (Advancing Renewable Energy with Climate Services) is an initiative that aims to provide useful and useable monthly to decadal wind and solar forecasts for the renewable energy sector, to help energy users understand and manage climate-related risks and opportunities.

ARECS could help you to:



PREPARE



PLAN



MANAGE



ASSESS

Source: <http://www.bsc.es/ESS/arecs>

On-line visualisation tool for the wind energy sector – RESILIENCE prototype

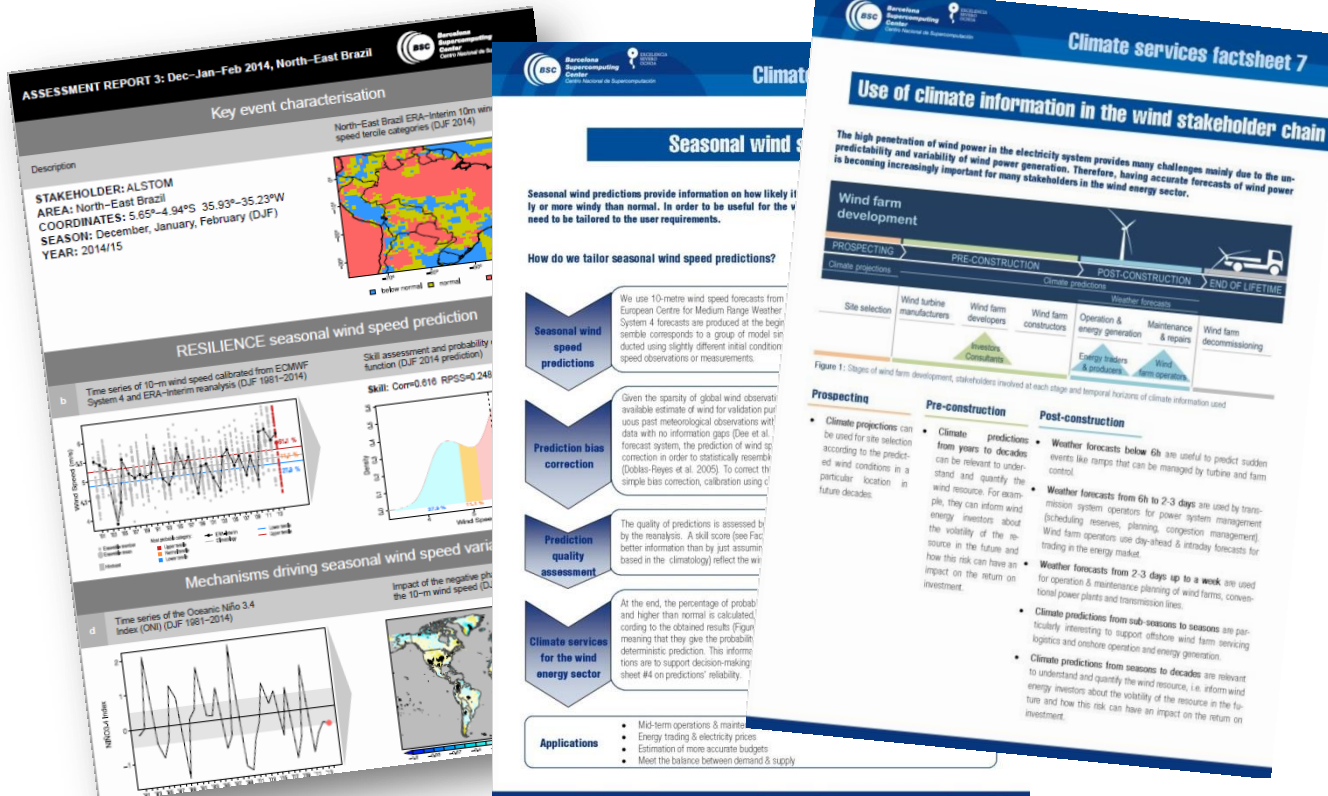
- Joint development between scientists – designers
- Provides robust information on the future variability of wind (probabilistic predictions)

Source:
<http://www.bsc.es/projects/earthscience/resilience/>

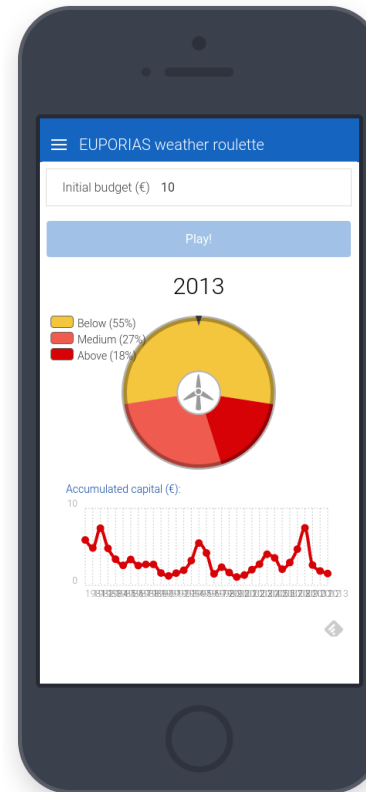


- **Two-page factsheets** describing different aspects of seasonal climate predictions that can be complex to understand by non-specialists.

- **Case studies** from the past that are relevant for particular industrial partners and learn how information on climate predictions would have been useful to anticipate particular past key events



Participatory approaches for user engagement (workshops, focus groups, interviews, surveys...)



Innovative ways of reaching users

The Weather Roulette app

Source:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=es.predictia.weatherroulette&hl=es>



Thank you !

nube.gonzalez@bsc.es

EUPORIAS



RESILIENCE



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